

REMARKS

Claims 1 and 4 are all the claims pending in the present application, claim 3 having been cancelled as indicated herein. Claims 1, 3, and 4 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Ando (U.S. Patent No. 6,597,278) in view of Hassett (U.S. Patent No. 5,805,082).

With respect to independent claim 1, Applicant maintains the previously submitted arguments that neither Ando nor Hassett, either alone or in combination, discloses or suggests at least, “said control microcomputer stores in said nonvolatile memory randomly generated communication registration identification data when communication is opened or when said apparatus starts up,” as recited in claim 1. Specifically, Applicant maintains that the Examiner’s argument is circular. That is, even if, *arguendo*, the ROM/RAM of the mobile device of Ando is the only memory device of the mobile device and the ROM/RAM stores information or data, it does not necessarily follow that randomly generated communication registration identification data is stored in the ROM/RAM when communication is opened or when the apparatus starts up. Furthermore, even if the link identification codes (LIDs) are randomly generated (col. 5, lines 26-31), it does not necessarily follow that the codes are even stored. Applicant also maintains the other previously submitted arguments.

Applicant also submits that the applied references, either alone or in combination, do not disclose or suggest at least, “communication is performed using communication registration identification data stored in said nonvolatile memory in a case where said radio field intensity is in a communication range when said apparatus starts up,” as recited in claim 1. In Ando, a LID

is generated on start (100 in Fig. 6), however there is no discussion of the LID being stored in a memory device. On the other hand, according to the present invention, as recited in claim 1, “communication is performed using communication registration identification data stored in said nonvolatile memory in a case where said radio field intensity is in a communication range when said apparatus starts up,” as described in claim 1.

The occurrence of the field intensity measuring portion being in a communication range when the apparatus starts up corresponds to a case where the apparatus is restarted after a power down during communication. In this case, since the communication with on-road antenna is already performed, if a new LID is generated, the same vehicle-mounted apparatus would begin to communicate with a different LID. Therefore, a system malfunction may occur. However, the present invention, as recited in claim 1, avoids this problem because LID generation is being determined by using the field intensity measured by the field intensity measuring portion. The applied references do not disclose or suggest the above-discussed features, either alone or in combination.

Applicant submits that dependent claim 4 is patentable at least by virtue of its dependency from independent claim 1.

Further, with respect to claim 4, Applicant previously argued that the applied references do not disclose or suggest at least, “wherein said control microcomputer stores in said nonvolatile memory randomly generated communication registration identification data only when said apparatus starts up,” (emphasis added) as recited in claim 4. Specifically, it was argued that Applicant acknowledges that Ando discloses that the mobile device executes the LID check processing after entering the communication service area A, however nowhere does Ando

disclose or suggest storing in the nonvolatile memory randomly generated communication registration identification data only when said apparatus starts up.

In the *Response to Arguments* section of the present Office Action, the Examiner alleges:

Further, Applicant argues that Ando does not disclose “wherein said control microcomputer stores in said nonvolatile memory randomly generated communication registration identification data only when said apparatus starts up.” Examiner disagrees. Ando discloses the mobile device starts up or executes the LID check processing when immediately after entering the communication service area A (Fig. 6; col. 5, lines 21-43) wherein the data must be stored in ROM because it is used later for LID check processing (col. 5, lines 41-43).

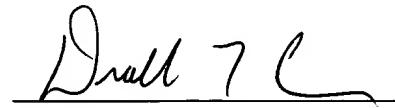
In response, Applicant acknowledges that the mobile device first executes a LID check processing immediately after entering a communication service area A, however the time when the mobile device 1 enters the communication service area A is not necessarily the time when the apparatus starts up. Neither of the applied references, either alone or in combination, teaches or suggests that the time when a mobile device 1 enters a particular area is the time when the apparatus starts up. Therefore, at least based on the foregoing, as well as the previously submitted arguments, Applicant submits that the present invention, as recited in claim 4, is patentably distinguishable over the applied references, either alone or in combination.

At least based on the foregoing, Applicant submits that the claimed invention is patentably distinguishable over the applied references, either alone or in combination.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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